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BURGH OF FALKIRK.

REPORT

FOR
YEAR 1922.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:
JOHN THOMSON PRANGNELL,
M.D., D.P.H. (CAMB.).

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TO THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BURGH OF FALKIRK, AND TO THE
SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report on the Health and Sanitary
condition of the Burgh for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN THOMSON PRANGNELL,
M.D., D.P.H., (Camb.).

REPORT.

- (A) A general account of influences and conditions injurious or dangerous to the health of the Burgh, and of the measures that in his opinion should be adopted for its improvement.
- (B) A statement of the general enquiries he has made during the year, and of any special enquiries as to sanitary matters.
- (C) A general statement of any matters as to which he has given advice or granted certificates, including any action as to offensive trades.

There is nothing special to report *re* influences and conditions injurious or dangerous to the health of the Burgh. It cannot be too frequently emphasised that the housing accommodation is inadequate. It certainly influences adversely the health of the Burgh by increasing sickness and death-rates in the more congested parts of the Burgh as evidenced by the high respiratory and infantile death-rates. The greatest incidence of all diseases has occurred in those parts where overcrowding and congestion of houses on limited areas exist. The long continued state of unemployment has tended to reduce the individual's resistance to disease, more especially among mothers and children. It has frequently come to my knowledge that families had to live on incomes which did not provide adequate nutrition. Many families during the year had 3/ per head out of which food, rent and subscriptions to friendly societies had to be provided. In several instances I have known the savings of past years to be used up and many articles of furniture sold to provide food for the family. There is urgent need for some arrangement whereby the various authorities could co-operate in providing food and clothing in necessitous cases.

Difficulty has been experienced during the year in providing Sanatorium accommodation for Tuberculous and Pre-tuberculous children many of which were suffering from malnutrition. With the consent of the Local Authority one of the vacant blocks at the hospital has been utilized to meet in some measure this want. I am quite satisfied that this is a most important preventive measure. The way those little ones pick up is quite remarkable and gratifying. The provision of hospital accommodation for all classes of disease from poor or overcrowded homes would tend materially to reduce death-rates and ward off insidious tendency to disease. With the limited accommodation at our disposal we do our best to admit and treat acute Respiratory and other diseases from such homes. A communication was received from the Parish Council intimating that the Phthisis accommodation at Blinkbonny

Home was overtaxed. After consultation with the Board of Health, the Local Authority found themselves unable to offer any means of amelioration.

A complaint was received from ratepayers in the neighbourhood of chemical works. As this nuisance was caused by the emission of acid fumes, I recommended that the complaint be submitted to the Alkali Inspector as the proper authority. No further complaint has been made. In response to a circular from the Scottish Board of Health *re* Food Poisoning a circular letter was prepared and sent to each medical practitioner in the Burgh calling attention to the statements contained in the Board's Circular and asking their co-operation by reporting at once any suspicious case of food poisoning coming to their knowledge. No cases have been reported. On account of the prevalence of Foot and Mouth Disease in the country, special precautions were taken at the slaughter-house and elsewhere in accordance with instructions from the Board of Agriculture. Cases were discovered and precautions taken to prevent spread of the disease. A full report was submitted to the Local Authority by the Veterinary Surgeon and Sanitary Inspector. A nuisance is created throughout the Burgh on stormy days by the use of uncovered dust-carts when removing refuse from houses and business premises whereby volumes of dust are blown into shops and houses. There are covered carts in use but the majority are uncovered at the time of loading. Special inspections were made *re* insanitary properties, Cinemas and infectious diseases as in previous years.

Circulars have been received from the Scottish Board of Health *re* Grading of Milk under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. There are four grades, all of which might be termed high class milk. The administration in regard to these is placed in the hands of Local Authorities under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. There is no provision in the Amended Act for a clean milk from healthy cows apart from one of these grades. In the administration of this Act a farmer to be registered under any of these grades must pay annual fees to the Local Authority and pay all expenses of Veterinary Surgeon's inspections and Tuberculin testing in the first two grades. Veterinary inspections without Tuberculin testing in the third grade. For the fourth grade, which is Pasteurised Milk, the present Pasteurising plants throughout the country will require to be improved to meet the requirements for registration. Now all this means considerable outlay to be met by the producer which means increased cost of milk. The richer classes who can pay will receive clean high-class Tubercle free milk, but the poor will be content to buy ordinary ungraded milk which may contain Tubercle Bacilli and dirt. It is difficult to understand why milk should be treated differently from other food stuffs. If a man exposed dirty fish or meat for sale it would be seized by the officers of the Local Authority as unfit for consumption and the vender punished, but with milk if it comes from the udders of the cow it

may be sold although dirty and swarming with bacteria. A bacterial and clean standard should be set up for all milk sold. Poor children have not the resistance of children of the well-to-do, yet they are not protected against the dangers of impure milk. From talks with milk producers I am convinced that few will ask for registration under grading regulations until there is some compulsory standard for all milk sold. Milk should be produced under clean conditions, cooled and bottled with efficient caps covering the bottles to prevent further contamination. If pasteurised it should be done efficiently for half an hour at a temperature not exceeding 145°F. then cooled to 40°F. when it will keep for 36 hours retaining its pleasant flavour and losing little of its vitamin properties so essential to child life. The extra cost would probably not exceed two pence per gallon. It would provide a wholesome food which no other can equal for infants and children especially.

Some ten years ago I tried to get one of our prominent bakers to adopt the system of wrapping bread in waxed paper for which a little extra charge might be made. The objection then raised was cost, although he admitted the advantages from a Public Health point of view which I maintain are exceptionally strong. Now I read in a recent issue of the "Medical Officer" that thirty districts in the North of England have adopted the principle of wrapping and that it is a paying proposition. The cost of a wrapping machine is £60. Our leading bakers might consider the matter. Our general public might trace in their imagination the progress of a loaf from the bakehouse to the consumer which might stimulate them to call for clean food.

In terms of Sec. 69 P.H. (Scot.) Act, three burials were undertaken by the Local Authority, there being no relatives.

A Scheme for the laying of 15 and 18 ins. sewer pipes with storm overflow for the Camelon District has been approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee for the purposes of a grant. This will provide drainage for Public Works at present without drainage facilities and where dry closets are in use.

Other Schemes have been approved for providing work for the unemployed.

Principal Statistical Facts showing Falkirk's position for the year 1922.

	All Scotland.	Larger Burghs.	Falkirk.
General Death-rate	14.9	16.3	14
Birth-rate	23.5	25.2	24.8
Principal Epidemic Diseases	1.19	1.64	1.42
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ....	.83	.97	.88
Infantile Death-rate	101	114	96

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	37	10	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	119	18	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—
Total	156	28	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness....	14	14	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation } insufficient	3	3	—	—
} unsuitable or	—	—	—	—
} defective	—	—	—	—
} not separate for	1	1	—	—
} sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)....	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	13	13	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report	—	—	—	—
Total	34	34	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Other Matters

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) — — — — —	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 5, 1901)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector — — — — —	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector —	2
Other — — — — —	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	0

Description, Number of Workshops and Number of Workers on Workshop's Register at 31st December, 1922

Description.	Number of Workshops	Number of Workers		Total Workers.
		Male.	Female.	
Bakers	9	16	15	31
Boot-Makers	6	9	1	10
Cabinet Maker	1	2	2	4
Cooper	1	3	—	3
Dressmakers	15	—	66	66
Joiners	3	16	—	16
Jewellers	4	7	2	9
Lath-Splitter	1	None M eantime.		—
Mantle-Maker	1	—	3	3
Milliners	14	—	36	36
Motor and Cycle Repairers	6	12	—	12
Photographers	2	—	4	4
Plumbers	6	20	—	20
Saddlers	3	6	—	6
Smiths	3	5	—	5
Tailors	16	35	61	96
Upholsterers	3	9	6	15
Undertaker	1	1	—	1
Wheel Wright	1	1	1	2
Wire Worker	1	7	—	7
Totals	97	149	197	346

- (E) An account of any proceedings under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1890-1920, dealing specifically with (1) the sufficiency and habitability of working-class dwellings, (2) any schemes under consideration or contemplated for the improvement of insanitary areas under Parts I. and II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and (3) the action taken where instances of overcrowding have been ascertained or suspected.

The Town Council had under consideration a Circular Letter dated 18th August from the Secretary of the Scottish Board of Health with reference to the government's decision to give a grant of £30,000 per annum in aid of expenditure incurred by Local Authorities in respect of improvement of insanitary areas. An extensive scheme was prepared and submitted along with a plan showing the various areas proposed to be dealt with. The total cost involved is estimated at £150,000 which would be spread over several years. There are 339 occupied houses on the areas. It is proposed to demolish 231, to erect 202 new houses and reconstruct 20. Such a scheme if carried out would remove the present insanitary and unhealthy areas in the Burgh. It would add greatly to the amenity of the town and reduce the incidence of preventable diseases such as Tuberculosis and many of the causes of Infant Mortality while reducing sickness rates.

The Falkirk Town Council are to be congratulated on their progressive policy shown in late years of buying up property with a view to future improvements and widening streets while providing some work for the unemployed. In time they will prove to be gilt-edged investments.

- (F) A statement showing whether any conditions have arisen, or are expected to arise, pointing to the expediency of a town-planning scheme for the proper control of further development.

Nil.

- (G) An account of the presence or absence of pollution of rivers or streams in the district, the sources and nature of any such pollution, and any action taken to check it.

Nil.

- (H) An account of any proceedings under the Burgh Police Act, including the substance of his half-yearly Reports on slaughter-houses (Section 280).

There has been no change at the slaughter-house during the year. Some repairs were carried out for the exclusion of rats. The premises are well maintained, administered and free from nuisance.

- (I) An account of the hospital accommodation available for persons suffering from infectious disease in general, and from smallpox in particular (including the means provided for the conveyance of such persons), and of the houses of reception, with observations on the furnishing, maintenance, administration, and adequacy of such accommodation, etc.
- (J) An account of the premises with necessary apparatus and attendance available for the destruction or disinfection of infected articles (including the means for the conveyance and return of such articles), also of other processes of disinfection in use, with observations on the adequacy of such arrangements and processes.
- (K) An account of the action taken to prevent the outbreak and spread of infectious disease.

The hospital accommodation is all as previously reported, well maintained and comfortably furnished. During the year electric light was introduced where previously there was gas. It would be a great improvement and more economical if the available steam was used to heat the administrative block where obsolete gas fires are at present inadequate and very wasteful. It would also be a great advantage to have a supply of hot water for bathing purposes from the same source in the Scarlet and Enteric Fever blocks. At present the hot water in these premises is supplied from the ward kitchen range. During the past year the accommodation on the fever side has been abundant. The accommodation in the Sanatorium has been over taxed. There is great need for more accommodation for children, which I consider the most hopeful side of the work for arresting and preventing Tuberculous disease. The premises and necessary apparatus for destruction and disinfection of infected articles is well maintained and efficient.

The usual routine for the prevention of outbreak and spread of infectious disease of all kinds including Scabies and verminous conditions has been followed. 47 intimations to teachers and librarian were sent. 128 houses and 127 sets of clothing were disinfected.

- (L) A statement of any action taken (a) for the control of acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, malaria, dysentery and trench fever, under the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, etc.) Regulations (Scotland), 1919, and (b) with regard to "carriers" under the Public Health (Infectious Disease Carriers) Regulations (Scotland), 1921.

Similar measures are adopted as in the case of other infectious diseases by notification and removal to hospital or adequate nursing is provided at home where conditions are favourable. No carriers were discovered during the year.

(M) A statement of the facilities available for the treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases, with recommendations as to any further measures that might usefully be taken for dealing with these diseases in the Local Authority's area.

Under the County Combination Scheme cases are sent to Stirling V.D. Centre for treatment. A Centre in Falkirk would be advantageous.

(N) A statement as to the causes, origin, and distribution of diseases within the Burgh, and the extent to which the same have depended on or have been influenced by conditions capable of removal or mitigation.

Population.—From a count of the valuation roll there are 7085 occupied houses. Taking an average of five persons per house, the population should be estimated at 35,425. The estimated population as taken by the Registrar General is accepted for all statistics throughout this report except in the table of Births and Deaths in Wards, in which the estimate from the valuation roll is taken.

Occupied Houses from Valuation Roll.

East Ward	....	....	1354
West Ward	....	....	1193
Middle Ward	....	....	1355
North Ward	....	....	1629
Camelon Ward	....	....	1554
Total			7085

There are still 20 unoccupied and ruinous houses quite unfit for occupation. The general and infantile death-rates are influenced by bad housing conditions.

Comparative Table of Births

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Illegitimate	Birth Rate.	Percentage Illegitimate
1913	466	432	898	49	26.4	5.4
1914	445	447	892	57	26.2	6.4
1915	406	386	792	37	23.2	4.6
1916	406	360	766	47	22.4	6.1
1917	325	291	616	50	17.7	8.1
1918	382	321	703	68	19.9	9.7
1919	355	387	741	65	21.3	8.8
1920	505	467	972	79	28.4	8.1
1921	478	442	920	59	27.6	6.4
1922	425	415	840	52	24.8	6.2

840 births were registered during the year as compared with 920 for the previous year. 425 were males and 415 were females. 52 were illegitimate, equal to 6.2 per cent. of the total. The birth-rate per 1000 of the population was 24.8 as compared with 27.6 for the previous year.

Comparative Table of Deaths

Year.	Number of Deaths Registered.	Death Rate.	Population.
1913	473	14.0	33,816
1914	438	12.9	34,066
1915	556	16.3	34,066
1916	430	12.6	34,100
1917	466	13.8	34,000
1918	539	15.9	34,000
1919	476	13.6	34,880
1920	449	13.1	34,270
1921	462	13.9	33,315
1922	475	14.0	33,929

During the year 485 deaths were registered as compared with 462 for the previous year. Of this number 40 were transferred to other districts and 30 were transferred from other districts, leaving a net total of 475 deaths of persons whose usual residence was in the Burgh. Of this total 265 were males and 210 were females. The annual death-rate per 1000 of the population was 14 as compared with 13.9 for the previous year, and an average of 14 for the past ten years. The death-rate was adversely influenced in the first quarter by epidemics of Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Comparative Table of Infantile Deaths

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths of Infants per 1000 Births.
1913	84	93.5
1914	88	98.0
1915	111	139.0
1916	62	80.9
1917	77	125.0
1918	61	87.0
1919	72	97.0
1920	66	68.0
1921	84	91.0
1922	81	96.0

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
No. of Infantile Deaths ..	84	88	111	62	77	61	72	66	83	81
Total Infantile Death-rate ..	93.5	98	139	80	125	87	97	68	91	96
Principal Causes.										
	Number Per cent. of Total.	Number Per cent. of Total.	Number Per cent. of Total.	Number Per cent. of Total.	Number Per cent. of Total.	Number Per cent. of Total.	Number Per cent. of Total.	Number Per cent. of Total.	Number Per cent. of Total.	Number Per cent. of Total.
Prenaturity	21=25%	13=5%	21=19%	20=32.2%	12=15.6%	10=16.4%	12=16.6%	20=30.3%	13=16%	13=16%
Pneumonia and Bronchitis ..	10=11.9%	19=1.6%	30=27%	11=17.7%	18=23.4%	17=28%	19=26.4%	9=13.6%	21=25.3%	27=33.3%
Convulsions and Meningitis ..	3= 3.5%	7= 8%	5= 4.5%	2= 3.2%	8=10.4%	3=5%	4= 5.5%	8= 9.1%	6= 7.2%	4=5%
Congenital Defects, Marasmus and Debility	17=20%	16=18.2%	18=16.2%	8=13%	10=13%	10=16.4%	8=11.1%	19=28.8%	20=24%	12=14.8%
Diarrhoea and Digestive Diseases	9=10.7%	10=11.3%	9= 8.1%	11=17.7%	12=15.6%	7=11.4%	10=14%	7=10.6%	5= 6%	4=5%
Measles and Whooping Cough	12=14.2%	10=11.3%	17=15.3%	4= 6.4%	12=15.6%	7=11.4%	12=16.6%	5=7.6%	8= 9.6%	15=18.5%
Tuberculosis	5= 5.9%	2= 2.2%	5= 4.5%	5= 8%	4= 5.2%	7=11.4%	2= 2.8%	—	5= 6%	5= 6%

There were 81 deaths of infants under 1 year, equal to an Infant Mortality rate of 96 per 1000 births as compared with 91 for the previous year and an average of 97.6 for ten years.

From the preceding table it will be seen that 30.8 per cent. were due to anti-natal causes, 18.5 per cent. were directly caused by Measles and Whooping Cough, while 33.3 per cent. were caused by Respiratory diseases, chiefly as a result of Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Periods.—The percentage of deaths under one year was 17 as compared with 18 for the previous year. From 1-5 years 16.6 as compared with 7.6 for the previous year. From 5-15 years, 5 as compared with 4.3 for the previous year. From 15-25 years, 4 as compared with 3.7 for the previous year. From 25-65 years, 42.5 as compared with 37.7 for the previous year. Of aged persons over 65 years, 15 per cent. as compared with 28.6 for the previous year. Compared with the previous year, the percentage of deaths has been greater among young children under school age and persons in the prime of life. Almost 35 per cent. of the total deaths were caused by Measles, Whooping Cough and Respiratory Diseases, all of which are greatly influenced by housing conditions.

Seasonal Table of Death Rates.

Month.	Deaths.	Monthly Death-rate.	Quarterly Death-rate.
January	86	31.4	} 22.4
February	51	19.9	
March	45	15.9	
April	42	15.3	} 14.7
May	42	15.3	
June	37	13.5	
July	36	12.7	} 9.3
August	17	6.0	
September	26	9.2	
October	26	9.2	} 11.0
November	36	13.1	
December	30	10.6	

The death-rates were exceptionally high during the month of January when Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough were epidemic after which monthly death-rates gradually fell from 31.4 to 6 per 1000 of the population. The quarterly death-rates were correspondingly highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third quarter.

Comparative Table of Births and Deaths in Wards.

	East Ward.	West Ward.	Middle Ward.	North Ward.	Camelon Ward.
Acreage	160	245	220	468	586
Estimated Population	6770	5965	6775	8145	7770
Persons per acre	42	24	31	17	13
Births	169	110	107	200	233
Birth-Rate	25	18.4	16	24.5	30
General Death-Rate	13.6	12.8	11.4	14.0	14.9
Percentage of Births Notified to M.O.H.	100	100	100	100	100
Infant Deaths per 1000 Births	100	119	56	115	90
Percentage of Infants entirely Breast-fed	47%	46%	67%	56%	71%
Percentage of Infants born Prematurely	3%	3.6%	—	3.5%	2.6%
Percentage of Infants still born	2.3%	3.6%	1%	2%	.8%

East Ward.—Estimated population from a count of the valuation roll was 6,770 with 42 persons to the acre. Birth-rate 25 as compared with 31 for the previous year. Total death-rate 13.6 as compared with 15.2 for the previous year. Infant deaths per 1000 births 100, as compared with 80 for the previous year. All births were notified. Percentage of infants entirely breast-fed during the first three months and died was 47. The percentage of premature and still births was 5.3 as compared with 5.4 for the previous year.

West Ward.—Estimated population 5965 with 24 persons to the acre. Birth-rate 18.4 as compared with 19.6 for the previous year. Total death-rate 12.8 as compared with 12.6 for the previous year. Infant deaths per 1000 births 119 as compared with 76 for the previous year. All births were notified. Percentage of infants entirely breast-fed during the first three months and died was 46. Percentage of premature and still births was 7.2 as compared with 3 for the previous year.

Middle Ward.—Estimated population was 6,775 with 31 persons to the acre. Birth-rate 16 as compared with 21.6 for the previous year. Total death-rate 11.4 as compared with 11 for the previous year. Infant deaths per 1000 births 56 as compared with 85 for the previous year. All births were notified. Percentages of infants entirely breast-fed during the first three months and died was 67. Percentage of premature and still births 1 as compared with 2.75 for the previous year.

North Ward.—Estimated population 8,145 with 17 persons to the acre. Birth-rate 24.5 as compared with 26 for the previous year. Total death-rate 14 as compared with 12.9 for the previous year. Infant deaths per 1000 births 115 as compared with 113 for the previous year. All births were notified. Percentage of infants entirely breast-fed during the first three months and died 56. Percentage of premature and still births 5.5 as compared with 3.5 for the previous year.

Camelon Ward.—Estimated population 7,770 with 13 persons to the acre. Birth-rate 30 as compared with 33 for the previous year. Total death-rate 14.9 as compared with 14 for the previous year. All births were notified. Infant deaths per 1000 births 90 as compared with 88 for the previous year. Percentage of infants entirely breast-fed during the first three months and died 71. Percentage of premature and still births 3.4 as compared with 5.2 for the previous year.

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE WHOLE BURGH.

Principal Epidemic Diseases.—There were 48 deaths from Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Diarrhoea, equal to an annual death-rate of 1.42 as compared with .93 for the previous year.

Enteric Fever.—No deaths as compared with 7 or an annual rate of .21 for the previous year.

Measles.—There were 17 deaths equal to an annual rate of .5 as compared with no deaths for the previous year.

Scarlet Fever.—There was 1 death equal to an annual rate of .03 as compared with .12 for the previous year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 21 deaths equal to an annual rate of .62 as compared with .45 for the previous year.

Diphtheria.—There were 5 deaths equal to an annual rate of .15 as compared with .09 for the previous year.

Diarrhoea.—There were 4 deaths equal to an annual rate of .12 as compared with .06 for the previous year.

Diseases.	ZYMOTIC DEATHS.										ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES.									
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Measles ...	18	4	17	1	17	1	2	8	—	17	.528	.117	.5	.03	.5	.03	.057	.23	—	.5
Scarlet Fever ...	2	5	6	5	3	—	2	9	4	1	.058	.13	.18	.15	.09	—	.057	.26	.12	.03
Diphtheria ...	4	2	7	3	4	4	4	17	3	5	.117	.058	.2	.09	.117	.117	.116	.49	.09	.15
Whooping Cough	14	12	17	6	28	20	32	—	15	21	.411	.353	.5	.18	.82	.6	.91	—	.45	.62
Enteric Fever ...	6	2	—	2	2	4	—	1	7	—	.176	.056	—	.06	.06	.12	—	.03	.21	—
Diarrhoea ...	13	10	10	19	10	6	10	4	2	4	.382	.293	.3	.56	.3	.18	.28	.12	.06	.12

Tuberculous Diseases.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Pulmonary--										
Deaths	45	35	28	39	54	37	28	34	22	29
Death-rates	1.32	1.1	.82	1.15	1.6	1.09	.8	.99	.66	.85
Non Pulmonary—										
Deaths	23	14	32	31	29	29	14	10	22	22
Death-rates ....	.669	.380	.94	.9	.85	.85	.4	.29	.66	.65
Total Tuberculous										
Death-rates	1.99	1.4	1.77	2.06	2.44	1.94	1.2	1.28	1.32	1.50

Tuberculous Diseases.—There were 29 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which 18 were males and 11 females as compared with 22 for the previous year, equal to an annual rate of .85 as compared with .66. There were 22 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which 13 were males and 9 females as compared with 22 for the previous year, equal to an annual rate of .65 as compared with .66 for the previous year. The total Tuberculosis death-rate was 1.5 as compared with 1.32 for the previous year.

Pneumonia.—There were 66 deaths from all forms of Pneumonia as compared with 58 for the previous year, equal to an annual rate of 1.95 as compared with 1.7.

Other Respiratory Diseases.—There were 36 deaths as compared with 33 for the previous year.

Cancer.—There were 24 deaths from malignant tumours as compared with 30 for the previous year. The past three years show a steady fall in the number of deaths from malignant diseases.

Infectious Diseases Notified in Wards.

Diseases.	East	West	Middle	North	Camelon	Total
Typhoid Fever	—	2	—	—	2	4
Scarlet Fever	3	4	11	8	7	33
Diphtheria	13	4	4	3	10	34
Erysipelas	1	7	—	6	8	22
Phthisis	13	18	9	22	8	70
Non Pulmonary....	15	6	8	11	12	52
Acute Pneumonia	9	8	7	5	3	32
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	2	3	3	11	20
Puerperal Fever	2	2	—	3	—	7
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	1	1	3
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	57	54	43	62	63	279

Infectious Diseases Notified during Ten Years.

Diseases.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	25	37	67	30	26	46	36	91	47	34
Erysipelas	53	49	58	31	33	18	22	25	26	22
Scarlet Fever	180	236	185	234	83	58	152	383	119	33
Enteric Fever	20	13	6	6	5	6	4	6	11	4
Puerperal Fever	3	5	2	8	—	2	1	2	2	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonato- rum	3	4	3	2	3	—	9	5	2	3
Poliomyelitis	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	—	—
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	25	53	33
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	14	26	4	17	19
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	21	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Phthisis	73	56	77	60	60	60	56	74	110	70
Non Pulmonary	—	—	45	92	78	57	40	39	56	52
Amaebic Dysentry	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	37	10	6
Measles	—	—	308	39	124	—	1	290	30	172
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—

Accommodation in Infected Houses.

	One Apart- ment.	Two Apart'nts	Three Apart'nts.	Four Apart'nts.	Over Four Apart'nts.
Scarlet Fever —	1	15	6	4	7
Diphtheria —	5	22	4	1	2
Erysipelas —	—	13	4	2	3
Pneumonia —	7	19	13	2	11
Enteric Fever —	—	3	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	2	5	—	—	—
Chickenpox —	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia —	—	2	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis —	—	—	—	—	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED EACH MONTH.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Enteric Fever	—	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Scarlet Fever	4	4	1	2	1	3	4	3	3	4	2	2	33
Diphtheria	5	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	6	4	1	4	34
Erysipelas	3	3	—	1	4	—	1	1	1	4	2	2	22
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Polomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute Pneumonia	7	7	3	—	3	2	2	—	1	1	6	1	33
Influenzal Pneumonia	11	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	19
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Phthisis	4	9	4	9	12	5	2	7	4	4	5	5	70
Non Pulmonary T.	2	6	4	6	8	4	5	3	5	5	2	2	52
Totals	36	35	15	22	33	22	17	17	20	26	18	18	279

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—I submit tables of monthly notifications, a comparative table of notifications for ten years, a table of notifications with Ward distribution and accommodation in infected houses.

Enteric Fever.—There were 4 notifications as compared with 11 for the previous year, 1 was notified in April, 1 in May and 2 in June. 2 of these were in the Camelon Ward and 2 in the West Ward.

3 cases were from 2 apartment houses.

1 case was from a 6 apartment house.

The 2 cases notified in June, were from the same house with an interval of 22 days. The 2 cases in April and May were not confirmed

Scarlet Fever.—There were 33 notifications as compared with 119 for the previous year. These cases were pretty evenly distributed over the Burgh throughout the year, 4 were under school age, 22 were of school age and 7 were between 15 and 45 years of age.

1 case was from 1 apartment house.

15 cases were from 2 apartment houses.

6 cases were from 3 apartment houses.

11 cases were from 4 or more apartment houses.

Diphtheria.—There were 34 notifications as compared with 47 for the previous year. The greatest number were in the East and Camelon Wards. In January and September there were more notifications but otherwise they were well distributed.

5 cases were from 1 apartment houses.

22 cases were from 2 apartment houses.

4 cases were from 3 apartment houses.

3 cases were from 3 or more apartment houses.

Erysipelas.—There were 22 notifications as compared with 26 for the previous year. There were no notifications in March and June. May and October had 4 each, the other months had 1-2 or 3 each. The greatest number were from the West and Camelon Wards. No case was notified from the Middle Ward.

13 cases were from 2 apartment houses.

4 cases were from 3 apartment houses.

5 cases were from 4 or more apartment houses.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 7 notifications as compared with 2 for the previous year. One was not a case of Puerperal Sepsis. 2 were from the East Ward, 2 from the West Ward and 3 from the North Ward.

2 cases were from 1 apartment houses.

5 cases were from 2 apartment houses.

Chickenpox.—One case was notified from the Camelon Ward in May. This disease is not notifiable now. 4 voluntary notifications were received.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—There were 3 notifications and 1 discovered by the nurse as compared with 4 cases for the previous year. All made good recoveries.

Poliomyelitis.—There was 1 notification in October of an adult male.

Acute and Influenzal Pneumonia.—There were 52 notifications as compared with 70 for the previous year. 34 of them were notified in the first quarter. They were equally distributed over the Burgh.

7 were from 1 apartment houses.

19 were from 2 apartment houses.

13 were from 3 apartment houses.

13 were from 4 or more apartment houses.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—There were 70 notifications as compared with 110 for the previous year. 13 were from the East Ward, 18 from the West, 9 from the Middle, 22 from the North and 8 from the Camelon Ward.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—There were 52 notifications as compared with 56 for the previous year. 15 were from the East Ward, 6 from the West, 8 from the Middle, 11 from the North and 12 from the Camelon Ward. Voluntary notifications of 172 measles, 21 Whooping Cough, 4 Chickenpox and 6 Scabies were received, visited and kept under observation or treated in hospital.

Hospital.—During the year 104 cases were admitted as compared with 216 for the previous year. The total number under treatment during the year was 119. Of this total 99 were discharged after an average residence of 36 days. 6 cases remained under treatment on 31st December, 1922. There were 14 deaths equal to 11.8 per cent. of total cases treated.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 32 admissions and 35 under treatment, of which 32 were discharged after an average residence of 35.5 days. 1 died from Toxæmia after 19 days' residence, equal to a fatality rate of 3 per cent. 2 cases remained under treatment on 31st December, 1922.

The principal complications were Adenitis, Sepsis, Otorrhoea, and Rheumatism.

Diphtheria.—There were 31 admissions as compared with 42 for the previous year. The total cases under treatment were 35, of which 29 were discharged after an average residence of 38.7 days. 5 died after 1-2-4-16 and 75 days residence from Toxæmia or Heart failure. 1 case remained under treatment on 31st December, 1922. The fatality rate was 14.8 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—There were 4 admissions and 10 cases under treatment. All were discharged after an average residence of 35.7 days. There were no deaths.

Erysipelas.—There were 3 admissions of which 2 were treated to a termination after an average of 37 days' residence and 1 remained under treatment on 31st December, 1922. There were no deaths.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 6 admissions. 3 were discharged after an average residence of 36.3 days. 2 died after 6 and 18 days' residence. 1 remained under treatment on 31st December, 1922. The fatality rate was 40 per cent.

Measles.—3 were admitted and discharged after an average residence of 39 days.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—There were 20 admissions and 22 under treatment, of which 16 were discharged after an average residence of 34.5 days. There were 6 deaths, equal to a fatality rate of 27.3 per cent.

Scabies.—3 cases were admitted and treated. After an average residence of 26.6 days they were discharged.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—1 case was admitted for treatment. It was a doubtful case transferred from the County to the Burgh.

Poliomyelitis.—One case was admitted and remained under treatment on 31st December, 1922.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.

Diseases.	In Hospital on 1st January 1922.	Admitted during year 1922.	Discharged during year 1922.	Died during year 1922.	Remaining under treatment on 31st Dec., 1922	Average days residence of patients discharged.
Scarlet Fever	3	32	32	1	2	35.5
Diphtheria	4	31	29	5	1	38.7
Enteric Fever	6	4	10	—	—	35.7
Erysipelas	—	3	2	—	1	37.5
Puerperal Fever	—	6	3	2	1	36.3
Measles	—	3	3	—	—	39.3
Influenzal Pneumonia	2	20	16	6	—	34.5
Scabies	—	3	3	—	—	26.6
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	—	122.0
Polio-myelitis	—	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	15	104	99	14	6	
Phthisis	27	61	58	6	22	197.6
Non Pulmonary T.	2	13	8	1	8	256.6

Cases Admitted.		Stage of Disease			Number Living 31st Dec.,	Number Dead.						
Phthisis.	No. of Cases	1	2	3		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Year 1916	19	8	6	5	8=42 %	1	4	4	2	—	—	—
" 1917	41	15	15	11	22=53.7%	—	6	4	5	2	2	—
" 1918	45	18	14	13	26=57.8%	—	—	7	5	3	2	2
" 1919	50	24	16	10	38=76 %	—	—	—	5	6	—	1
" 1920	59	17	28	14	47=79.7%	—	—	—	—	4	5	3
" 1921	80	29	24	27	66=82.5%	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
" 1922	61	22	24	15	53=87 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Totals	355	133	127	95	260=73 %	95=27%						

Sanatorium.—The admissions were 61 Pulmonary and 13 Non-Pulmonary. The total cases under treatment were 88 Pulmonary and 15 Non-Pulmonary. 58 Pulmonary Cases were discharged after an average residence of 197.6 days. 8 Non-Pulmonary cases were discharged after an average residence of 256.6 days. 22 Pulmonary and 8 Non-Pulmonary remained under treatment on 31st Dec., 1922. There were 7 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, all advanced cases on admission. The number of days' residence of these cases were 1-2-6-9-13-28 and 63 days.

Of the total admissions, 5 were War Pensioners, 21 insured persons and 48 Public Health cases. I submit a table giving the number of admissions of Phthisis cases, the stage of the disease, the number still living and the number known to be dead since the Sanatorium was opened in October 1916.

Up to 31st December, 1922, a total of 355 cases were admitted. Of this number 260, equal to 73 per cent. are known to be alive and 95 or 27 per cent. have died.

Of cases treated in 1916,	8 or 42 %	are alive and working.
" " 1917,	22 or 53.7%	" 1 not working.
" " 1918,	26 or 57.8%	" 1 "
" " 1919,	38 or 76 %	" 3 "
" " 1920,	47 or 79.7%	" 6 "
" " 1921,	66 or 82.5%	" 8 "
" " 1922,	53 or 87 %	" 18 "

Those not working are under treatment in the Sanatorium, at the Dispensary or in their homes.

- (O) A statement of the measures adopted for the administrative control of tuberculosis, with recommendations as to any further measures that might usefully be put in force by the Local Authority. (In cases where this work is being undertaken by the County Council in terms of Section 41 (3) of the National Insurance Act, 1913, this information will be given by the County Medical Officer in his Report on the County).

The measures adopted during 1922 were similar to those of previous years. All cases notified or suspected are invited to come to the Dispensary for examination. The case of a person who is highly febrile or otherwise unable to attend at the Dispensary is visited by me at their home. After examination, treatment is recommended in Sanatorium, at Dispensary or Domiciliary. Surgical cases requiring operation are sent to Falkirk Infirmary. There were on the register on 1st January, 1922, 429 cases. 122 new cases were added during 1922 making a total of 551 cases on 31st Dec., 1922. Of the new cases 70 were Pulmonary and 52 Non-Pulmonary, 30 were insured persons and 92 were not insured. Of this latter number, 13 were in receipt of Parochial relief. 4709 Domiciliary visits were made by the nurses. During the year 50 died, 18 left the district. 39 were removed from the register after 3 years of apparent arrest of disease and working leaving 444 still on the register for supervision. Of the 50 deaths 27 were Pulmonary and 23 Non-Pulmonary. Of the 39 removed from the register—

1 Pulmonary.	1 Non-Pulmonary	were notified in	1914
3	—	"	1915
1 "	6	"	1916
3 "	6	"	1917
1 "	13	"	1918
— "	4	"	1919

Of the 444 still on the register, 251 are Pulmonary, 180 Non-Pulmonary and 13 Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary. 338 are doing well and able for work. Of these:—

17	were notified in	1914
19	"	1915
13	"	1916
22	"	1917
25	"	1918
43	"	1919
51	"	1920
94	"	1921
54	"	1922

74 are not able for work, 30 are under treatment in the Sanatorium, 1 in Falkirk Infirmary, 1 in Edinburgh Infirmary.

163 are insured persons and 281 are not insured. Of the 70 Pulmonary notified during 1922—30 sleep alone, 40 do not sleep alone.

- 6 are in 1 apartment houses.
- 41 are in 2 apartment houses.
- 10 are in 3 apartment houses.
- 5 are in 4 or more apartment houses.
- 7 are in the Blinkbonny Home.
- 1 is in a lodging house.

Of the 52 Non-Pulmonary notified during 1922—1 was General Tuberculosis, 25 Glands, 7 Abdominal, 12 Bones and Joints, 1 Eyes, 6 Meningitis. 19 of these sleep alone, 33 do not sleep alone.

- 7 are in 1 apartment houses.
- 31 are in 2 apartment houses.
- 3 are in 3 apartment houses.
- 11 are in 4 or more apartment houses.

20 Sputum flasks were supplied during the year, 45 Domiciliary cases received supplies of milk, butter and eggs. 157 cases received supplies of Emulsion or Malt and Cod Liver Oil.

Two shelters were in use during the year for Phthisis cases treated at home.

The Parochial Authority through Mr. Geddes gave me valuable assistance in providing clothing in necessitous cases for admission to Sanatorium.

Centre Attendances.—The number of persons who visited the Dispensary, being either notified cases or seeking advice or sent by medical men for observation numbered 392, of which 179 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 95 were Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 118 were found not to be Tuberculous. 2591 visits were made by these persons. 74 were sent to the Sanatorium, 13 received treatment in Falkirk or Glasgow Infirmary. 9 were treated in Blinkbonny Home Sanatorium, 33 received Tuberculin treatment at the Centre, 263 were otherwise treated. Similar precautions were adopted in the case of Tuberculosis as in other infectious diseases with regard to disinfection of homes and clothing. Sputum examinations in 36 cases at the request of medical practitioners were made. 10 of these were positive.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Period elapsing between dates of notification and death—It will be noticed from the table submitted that this period is greatly reduced. Only 10 died within the year of notification which indicates that medical men are notifying cases in the earlier stages and that fewer persons delay consulting the medical practitioner before they are too far advanced.

DEATH FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Number Notified	Number dead.	Period elapsing between Notification and Death.						Left or Unknown.	Still alive
			Under 1 Month	1-3 Mths.	3-6 Mths.	6-12 Mths.	1-2 Yrs.	Over 2 Yrs		
1914	56	33	7	5	3	2	5	11	7	16
1915	77	37	4	7	4	4	7	11	17	23
1916	60	41	7	7	2	8	5	12	6	13
1917	60	36	9	7	7	1	5	7	12	12
1918	60	29	10	3	3	3	6	4	13	18
1919	56	19	2	3	5	4	3	1	1	36
1920	74	18	7	3	2	1	5	0	16	40
1921	110	21	6	5	5	3	2	0	6	83
1922	70	10	6	3	1	0	0	0	7	53

Occupations.		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Under School Age	....	4	20
Scholars	....	24	15
Housewives	....	7	4
Foundry Workers	....	11	2
Labourers	....	5	1
Waitress	....	1	—
Sailor	....	—	1
Pit-sinker	....	1	—
Cartwright	....	1	—
Hawkers	....	3	—
Mason	....	1	—
Surfaceman	....	—	1
Message-boy	....	1	—
School Teachers	....	1	1
Butcher	....	1	—
Baker	....	—	1
Tailor and Tailoress	....	1	1
Showman	....	1	—
Domestics	....	2	—
Dressmaker	....	1	—
No Occupation	....	4	5
		—	—
		70	52

TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Number Notified				Domiciliary.										Centre Attendances.								
					Receiving Parochial Relief.	Number transferred from previous year.	Total cases on Register.	Total Visits made by Nurses.	Number Died.	Number left the District.	Still on the Register.	Working or returned to work.	Sputum Flasks supplied.	Milk or other comforts given.	Number of Cases				Treatment.				
															Pulmonary.				Non Tuberculous				Institutional.				Dispensary
	Pulmonary.	Non Pulmonary	Insured.	Not Insured.												Pulmonary.	Non Tuberculous	No. of Attendances.	Sanatorium.	Infirmary.	Poorhouse Sanatorium.	Tuberculin.	Other Treatment.
1915	77	45	35	87	7	62	184	1734	60	15	109	10	48	3	61	26	12	1031	40	6	4	23	26
1916	60	92	30	122	4	109	261	1664	63	7	191	33	57	8	71	35	8	1187	22	8	4	38	42
1917	60	78	40	98	12	191	329	2368	77	6	246	37	63	12	58	64	16	1453	51	12	4	32	39
1918	60	57	37	80	7	246	363	1645	57	3	303	14	70	9	49	42	22	1028	48	10	5	17	33
1919	56	40	28	68	7	303	399	2304	39	3	357	27	85	5	82	62	46	914	61	5	4	19	101
1920	74	39	47	58	8	357	470	2290	29	40	369	32	60	3	107	55	88	1147	73	5	7	22	143
1921	110	56	50	116	15	369	535	3134	38	23	429	45	30	69	110	60	86	1672	83	24	11	27	112
1922	70	52	30	92	13	429	551	4709	50	18	444	39	20	202	179	95	118	2591	74	13	9	33	263

- (P) A statement of the arrangements made under the scheme of maternity service and child welfare.
- (Q) A report on the working of the Notification of Births Act, 1907. (This applies to areas where a scheme of maternity service and child welfare has not yet been carried into operation).

There has been no change in the arrangements made for Maternity and Child Welfare during the year. There is great need for a maternity home and a convalescent home for delicate children, but meantime false economy prevails. I submit a table of the work done under Maternity and Child Welfare.

- 117 expectant mothers received 313 visits at their homes.
- 58 nursing mothers received 141 visits at their homes.
- 827 infants received 2,462 visits at their homes.
- 3421 children under 5 years received 5118 visits at their homes.
- 96 expectant mothers made 139 visits to the Centre.
- 17 nursing mothers made 25 visits to the Centre.
- 860 infants made 1465 visits to the Centre.
- 851 children under 5 years made 1353 visits to the Centre.
- 89 children over 5 years made 171 visits to the Centre.

Diseases among mothers included—Venereal diseases, Skin diseases, Eye diseases, Kidney diseases, Gastric troubles, Tape Worm, Debility.

Diseases among children included—Eye, Ear, Skin, Respiratory, Gastric and Intestinal disorders, Burns, Abscesses, Rickets, Malnutrition, Congenital defects, Hernia, Otorrhoea, Phimosis, Scabies, Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough.

The nurses also made:—

- 93 Domiciliary visits to 22 cases of Pneumonia.
- 274 Domiciliary visits to 172 cases of Measles.
- 53 Domiciliary visits to 21 cases of Whooping Cough.

Nourishment to Necessitous Cases.—48,155 pints of milk and 440 tins of Nestle's milk were supplied free of cost to 34 mothers and 1888 children. Supplies of Virol were given to 180 children. 31 expectant mothers received Layettes. The approximate cost to the Local Authority was £674 for milk, £19 1/ for Virol and £31 for Layettes. 16 infants and children under 5 years of age were referred for surgical treatment at Falkirk Infirmary or Sick Children's Hospital, Glasgow, for Hernia, Cleft Palate, Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, Spina Bifida, Phimosis, Mastoid Disease. 4 infants and mothers were referred to Stirling Venereal Diseases Centre for treatment.

TABLE OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

CHILDREN

	Anti Natal		Post Natal		Infants.		1-2 years.		2-3 years.		3-4 years.		4-5 years.		Over 5 years	
	No.	Visits.	No.	Visits.	No.	Visits.	No.	Visits.	No.	Visits.	No.	Visits.	No.	Visits.	No.	Visits.
Year 1922.																
Domiciliary	117	313	58	141	827	2462	899	1476	1236	1809	862	1236	424	597	—	—
Centre	96	139	17	25	860	1465	417	662	260	408	108	187	66	96	89	171

Nourishment provided free in necessitous cases included approximately:—£674 for Milk; £19 1/ for Virol and for Layettes, £31.

DEFECTS TREATED.

Mothers.

Veneral Diseases. Skin Diseases.
 Eye Diseases. Kidney Diseases.
 Gastric Diseases. Tape Worms.
 Debility.

DEFECTS TREATED.

Children.

Eye, Ear, Skin Diseases.
 Respiratory, Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.
 Burns, Abscesses, Rickets, Hernia.
 Malnutrition, Congenital Defects.
 Otorrhoea, Phimosis, Scabies, Measles.
 Diphtheria, Whooping Cough.

Notification of Births.—824 notifications were received, of which 399 were attended by midwives. Of this total 16 were still births, 23 were premature births, 48 were illegitimate births, 149 of those infants required special visitation. 2 infants had congenital defects (Spina Bifida). 8 of the notifications were from Blinkbonny Home. 4 were from The Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow. 12 infants died before being visited by the nurse. The nurse made 2,022 visits to 751 homes. Of the number visited 607 were being breast-fed, 76 were partly breast-fed and 68 were hand fed.

Housing Conditions—

Houses visited of 1 apartment	....	....	218
" " 2 "	....	....	400
" " 3 "	....	....	83
" " 4 or more apartments	....	....	41

Of the houses visited, 731 were reported by the nurse as in clean condition, 11 were reported as damp or dirty.

Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1907.

Under the provisions of this Act, 502 declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination were delivered to the Registrar. 251 were males and 251 were females. This is almost 60 per cent. of the total births for the year.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

Report of Medical Officer under Section 23.

(1) List of Midwives up to January 31st, 1923.

Roll No.	Name and Address.
1882	Adams, Mrs. Christina, 84 High Street, Falkirk.
2623	Beattie, Mrs. Violet, 27 Howgate, Falkirk.
64	Easton, Mrs. Janet, Bank Street, Falkirk.
3513	Gillespie, Mrs. A. M., 14 Boyd Street, Falkirk.
3499	Glen, Mrs. Annie, 68 Sunnyside, Camelon, Falkirk.
3252	Harvey, Mrs. Jane, 3 West John Street, Falkirk.
1148	Kelly, Mrs. Janet, Thistle Street, Camelon, Falkirk.
4425	Kirkwood, Mrs. Helen, 38 Stewart Road, Falkirk.
2080	M'Ansh, Mrs. Barbara, Thornhill Road, Falkirk.
3874	M'Alpine, Mrs. Agnes, 244 Thornhill Road, Falkirk.
1952	M'Kay, Mrs. Mary, Gordon Terrace, Falkirk.
2505	M'Luckie, Mrs. Helen, Draper's Bldgs., Bainsford Falkirk.
2791	Reid, Mrs. Mary, 116 Gordon St., Camelon, Falkirk.
4317	Ross, Mrs. Catherine, Summerford, Camelon, Falkirk
1292	Smith, Mrs. Sarah, Lady's Mill, Falkirk.
3361	Stewart, Mrs. Mary, 20 Boyd Street, Falkirk.
1364	Wright, Mrs. Mary, Forthview Terrace, Falkirk.

There are three trained nurses in practice unregistered working under the direction of Medical Practitioners.

There are four handy women working under Medical Practitioners.

(2) Births in Area or District.

Total Births during 1922	....	....	....	819
Total Deaths (within ten days during 1922)	....	....	....	12
Actual number of Births attended by Midwives	....	....	....	399
Actual number of Deaths (within ten days) in the practice of Midwives	....	....	....	1
Actual number of cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife	....	....	....	Nil

(3) Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total number of cases during 1922	....	....	....	4
Total number occurring in Midwives practice	....	....	....	1
Total number occurring not attended by Doctor or Midwife	....	....	....	Nil

(4) Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total number of cases during 1922	....	....	....	7
Total number of deaths during 1922	....	....	....	2
Actual number of cases in the practice of Midwives	....	....	....	Nil
Actual number of deaths in the practice of Midwives	....	....	....	Nil
Actual number of cases and deaths where confinement not attended by Doctor or Midwife	....	....	....	Nil

(5) Cases of Still-birth.

Total number of cases during 1922	....	....	....	16
Actual number occurring in practice of Midwives	....	....	....	1

(6) Cases of Emergency.

Post partum Haemorrhage	....	....	....	1
Retained Placenta	....	....	....	1
Contracted pelvis	....	....	....	1
Delayed Labour	....	....	....	3

(7) The work of the Midwives, the condition of their homes, and general conduct has been satisfactory.

- (R) Observations on the wholesomeness of the milk produced within or imported into the district and on the general adequacy of the arrangements for the supply and distribution of milk of pure and wholesome character ; also on the administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders and the Milk (Scotland) Order, 1921 ; and any action taken as to tuberculous milk, whether under local Acts or under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.

An ample supply of wholesome milk was produced within or imported from the surrounding district. The samples taken by the Inspector showed an average of 3.5 per cent. of milk fat as in previous years. The dairies and milkshops were found satisfactory. Attention has been drawn to the proper covering of milk where it was likely to be contaminated by dust in shops where groceries and other articles of food were being sold. As a rule purveyors of milk are prepared to carry out any reasonable suggestions made by the Public Health Authority for the safeguarding of the milk supply. The dairy cows in the Burgh were regularly inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon and satisfactory reports submitted to the Local Authority.

- (S) An account of the work done under the existing arrangements for the inspection of meat at slaughter-houses, shops, and elsewhere ; observations on unsound food, food inspection, and the sanitary condition of premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale, indicating any important respects in which existing powers have been found inadequate for dealing with insanitary conditions in such places.

The inspection of meat at the slaughter-house is done by the Superintendent, Sanitary Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon. There are no premises in the Burgh for the manufacture of foods, except butchers, bakers and restaurants. These are regularly kept under observation, and on the whole were found satisfactory.

